

throughout part of this last selling season, have been somewhat unrealistically high vis-à-vis other oil seeds. Of course, some price adjustment is going on now. The current cash price is 292 and November futures is 228.

I am not suggesting that the rapeseed producers get too much. What I am saying is that the price has been high in relation to the other oil-seeds. Any price adjustment will be accentuated by a large crop. Historically, oil-seed prices are comparatively unstable. This is because of the nature of the market and the fact that many types of vegetable oils are interchangeable.

NATIONAL DEFENCE—CONDITION OF FALLOUT SHELTERS

Mr. S. Perry Ryan (Spadina): Mr. Speaker, the Canadian public is informed that inventories have been taken of all potential public fallout shelters in our cities. The best locations are said to be in the basements of skyscrapers, public buildings and schools. Beyond inspection of these sites, apparently nothing has been done.

At this moment in time the threat to our cities from intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine launched ballistic missiles is increasing, and although Canada has been engaged in civil emergency measure activities for over 20 years we do not have our public fallout shelters, let alone our private ones, properly prepared and stocked with supplies including canned foods, medical and sanitation supplies and radiological instruments. Worst of all, they are not marked as public fallout shelters. Thus, in an emergency the man on the street in Toronto or any other Canadian city would not know where to go or what to do.

Canada's fallout shelters survey of large buildings was tardily completed in 1968 and the results have only recently been distributed to the provinces. Priority was given to protecting emergency government sites for six of the ten provinces. It is announced Canadian policy to make no new expenditures for stock-piles of materials; there is said to be sufficient readily available from the existing resources in time of emergency. But where are they, and how will they be delivered to the fallout shelters when the warning time may be 15 minutes or less?

Mr. Speaker, time cannot be bought in an emergency, and our vulnerability can be reduced at low cost if we are prepared. The United States is prepared. It has a nationwide fallout shelter system using both public and

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private available resources. They have about 195,000 public structures that will provide shelter space for 187 million people. Private owners of almost 109,000 buildings have volunteered space for more than 104 million people and have authorized the placement of the black and yellow fallout signs on their buildings to mark them for use as public fallout shelters in event of attack.

In the midst of the more likely target areas, 95,000 buildings capable of sheltering 94 million people have been stocked with necessary austere supplies provided by the federal government. In addition, national surveys have been made of smaller buildings and private homes. More than 100,000 public shelter facilities have been equipped with radiological detection and monitoring instruments. There are more than 67,000 monitoring locations with instruments and personnel established, primarily at fire and police stations.

I have had the first-hand opportunity to see and hear about the preparedness of the emergency authorities and their fallout shelters in neutral Switzerland and Sweden and other countries in western Europe. I know that they are, like the United States, far better prepared for a nuclear attack than is Canada.

In our External Affairs and National Defence Committee we were told by two witnesses, Dr. Raymond Gastil and Mr. Robert Kropka, from the Hudson Institute in the United States, that millions of lives could be saved and countless injuries to individuals prevented by preparedness against nuclear attack. In protection you get what you pay for, they said.

Many think that we are in the most perilous position of any country in the world at this time, because Canada's geography puts us in no man's land on the direct intercontinental ballistic route between Russia and China in Asia, and the United States, and our population is at the interface of interception. Although we have good warning systems on land, in the sea and in the air, we are starkly and utterly naked in our active and passive defences against the very real threats of ICBMs and submarine-launched missiles. It must be realized that every city in Canada, with the possible exception of Winnipeg, can now be struck by nuclear missiles fired by Soviet submarines from either our east or west coast. Against these threats we have neither sword nor shield.

The construction of the Safeguard ABM system south of the border will give us some protection in that some incoming missiles will